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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



DOD EXPLOITATION OF MULTI-SENSOR IMAGERY (U)

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
MANUAL NO. 57-5

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20301
12 June 1975

INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING
DOD EXPLOITATION OF MULTI-SENSOR
IMAGERY (U)

1. (U) PURPOSE: To provide the Department of Defense (DoD) imagery exploitation community with guidance for the conduct of exploitation of multi-sensor imagery. This manual is designed to achieve effectiveness and economy from the totality of imagery interpretation resources of the DoD.

2. (U) REFERENCES:

a. DCI/DEPSECDEF, "National Tasking Plan for the Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery," TOP SECRET CODEWORD, January 1967.

b. DoD Directive 5105.21, "Defense Intelligence Agency," as amended, 1 August 1961.

c. JCS 2031/464-3, "DoD Plan for the Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery," 30 June 1967.

d. JCS Pub 1, "Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," 3 January 1972.

e. DIAM 55-5, "Aerial Photography and Airborne Sensor Imagery (Forwarding, Titling and Plotting)."

f. DIAM 55-6, "Information and Photographic Services (U)," CONFIDENTIAL.

g. DIAM 57-4, "Coordination, Production and Maintenance of the Joint Imagery Interpretation Keys Structure," FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

h. DIAM 57-5-1, "DoD Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery, Specific Responsibilities (First

and Second Phase Reporting) (U)," TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION.

i. DIAM 58-2, Volume II, Part Six, "Defense Intelligence Collection Requirements Manual, Imagery Reconnaissance Objectives Program (IROP), Intelligence Objectives/Requirements (U)," SECRET.

j. DIAM 65-10-2, "Imagery Interpretation Reporting Systems, DoD Base of Imagery Derived Information, Master Imagery Exchange Format (MIEF) (U)," SECRET.

3. (S) APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE:

a. This manual applies to the interpretation of all reconnaissance imagery of foreign areas accomplished under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Joint Reconnaissance Center), the Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation (COMIREX), and U.S. and Allied tactical air units. Additionally, it applies to aerial photography accomplished by U.S. Defense Attaches who possess a fixed airborne camera capability. It incorporates the major provisions of "The National Tasking Plan for the Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery" (NTP) and, as appropriate, selectively relates specific provisions of the NTP to equivalent activities of the DoD. To insure clarity, this manual further specifies the related exploitation responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), which are also tasked under the NTP.

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b. Certain usages of imagery are excluded from the scope of this manual. These are:

(1) Work performed directly by or in support of activities which are identified with a cartographic or hydrographic program, such as the preparation of photo mosaics, photo analysis for mapping and charting, production of air target materials, and the preparation of map or chart overlays.

(2) Work performed in support of the construction of operational terrain models, preparation of factored transparencies for use in weapons system trainers, and the use of photography in training publications.

(3) Imagery acquired by Defense Attaches from other than airborne platforms.

4. (U) **AUTHORITY:** This publication provides intelligence guidance to all DoD components and is

issued under the authority delegated in DoD Directive 5105.21, "Defense Intelligence Agency," and amplified in the Defense Intelligence Plan by the Secretary of Defense to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

5. (U) **DEFINITIONS:** See enclosure 1, Glossary.

6. (U) **SUPERSESION:** This manual supersedes:

a. DIAM 57-5, "DoD Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery (U)," ~~SECRET~~, 11 March 1968. DIAM 57-5A, 15 May 1969, and DIAM 57-5G, 11 March 1970, will be retained until later when enclosure 2 is republished.

b. DIAI 60-2, "Point of Contact for Photo Exploitation Matters (U)," ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, 19 November 1964.

c. DIAI 60-4, (Available through Special Intelligence Channels Only) 18 March 1965.

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CHAPTER 1

PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS

1. (S) BACKGROUND:

a. The role of imagery in the intelligence production process continues to undergo a dramatic evolution. Imagery has achieved significant break-throughs in terms of area coverage and quality of interpretability, such that DoD dependence on imagery as an input to all-source production is of ever-increasing significance. This dependence on imagery will continue to escalate in proportion to improvements in quality and responsiveness of imagery collection systems and the effectiveness of exploitation management. Although certain duplication of single-source exploitation is necessary to form a sound basis for intelligence analysis and decisionmaking, it is also essential to insure that unwarranted duplication of effort be eliminated among photo interpretation resources worldwide. The DoD management program which promotes the exchange of imagery requirements and exploitation results, and provides for elimination of unnecessary tasking on a worldwide basis will continue to emphasize further economies and efficiencies.

b. The NTP was approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Director, CIA, on 12 January 1967. The NTP was designed to achieve a high order of efficiency among imagery exploitation elements serving national needs. It specifically tasks the DIA, Military Departments, the CIA and the NPIC to accomplish certain nationally approved exploitation on a non-duplicative basis. It also provides for selective exploitation of reconnaissance imagery by nationally-designated DoD Processing and Interpretation Centers (PIC's). Fundamental to the NTP is the concept that all of the image-derived information required in support of intelligence functions of the responsible authority at each echelon of command need not necessarily be derived by image interpreters organically subordinate to that authority.

c. The Deputy Secretary of Defense recommended on 28 June 1967 that revision of the DoD plan for the exploitation of multi-sensor imagery would improve the effectiveness of imagery resources in satisfying U.S. intelligence needs. He instructed that responsibility for the coordinated tasking of DoD organizations be vested in the Director, DIA, and that

all DoD organizations direct their efforts toward insuring its successful execution. DIAM 57-5 promulgated these concepts on 11 March 1968.

2. (S) NATIONAL AND DOD EXPLOITATION:

a. The National Imagery Exploitation Program operates under the auspices of the COMIREX of the United States Intelligence Board (USIB). Specific actions occur under the guidance of the exploitation subcommittee (EXSUBCOM) of the COMIREX, charged with implementing national responsibilities called for by the NTP. The COMIREX issues policy guidance governing the conduct of national imagery exploitation and determines the procedures which govern exploitation deemed to be of common concern at the national level. National imagery exploitation is conducted by the NPIC, the PIC's, and by appropriate elements of the CIA and the DoD, in response to, and in behalf of, COMIREX. The NTP is the authority for national imagery exploitation and for those exploitation activities and procedures conducted under the auspices of the COMIREX.

b. As required by the NTP, the DIA is charged with insuring an efficient and responsive exploitation process throughout DoD. DoD imagery exploitation organizations worldwide are subject to tasking in support of either national or departmental needs. The DIA is concerned with the totality of resources and equipment available to DoD exploitation elements, since these directly affect the exploitation and processing requirements which are being tasked and the imagery products which result from each program. The DIA management of DoD exploitation activities is designed to assure an awareness of those actions required to meet consumer needs in the most responsive manner without costly duplicative operations.

c. There are generally two types of U.S. imagery reconnaissance.

(1) USIB-tasked penetration and peripheral missions which are governed by COMIREX policy guidance and considered to be national programs.

(2) DoD programs include Joint Chiefs of Staff

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(JCS) directed peripheral and tactical aerial reconnaissance missions and special penetration missions conducted by a designated Unified and Specified (U&S) Command. It must be recognized that national and DoD programs are mutually supportive. To adequately perform exploitation of one type mission, an organization must have access to the film and/or derived information from other programs if these cover the same geographic areas.

3. (S) BASIC AND DIRECT SUPPORT:

a. Basic support exploitation is conducted in response to COMIREX tasking and is therefore synonymous with national exploitation. Although applicable to all phases of imagery exploitation, basic support has been generally associated with the national third-phase program managed by COMIREX/EXSUBCOM.

b. Direct support exploitation may also apply to any phase of exploitation or degree of responsiveness. The term is applicable to that portion of exploitation which is conducted in support of the mission of any agency, department or command, and which is usually in response to internally stated needs. Generally, direct support exploitation is conducted by resources organic to the organization directly concerned; however the nature of direct support does not preclude reliance on the results of exploitation conducted by another organization. To be fully responsive, direct support exploitation requires an awareness of worldwide imagery activities and an interchange of products and readout results among organizations, commands, and components to permit the most advantageous use of exploitation resources. Direct support therefore, provides exploitation responsiveness to the degree required to meet the needs of a particular command or authority; however, it requires utilization of imagery exploitation activities already conducted by other elements, to include basic support exploitation, whenever the available products serve to satisfy the requirement. The results of direct support exploitation are often of value to other consumers throughout DoD. Dissemination of direct support products, whenever appropriate, serves to reduce redundant exploitation and assure more economical utilization of scarce resources.

4. (S) THE PHASES OF EXPLOITATION:

a. The phases of exploitation are an expression of the priority of need, the depth of exploitation required, and the degree of timeliness or responsiveness required. An imagery exploitation activity engages in

first-, second-, or third-phase exploitation in accordance with film availability, the nature of the requirements, and the tasking levied by higher authority.

b. First-phase exploitation is the preliminary rapid interpretation of newly-acquired imagery for the purpose of extracting, organizing, and communicating information to satisfy immediate priority requirements. It is mission oriented and generally results in the preparation of the Initial Photo Interpretation Report (IPIR) and may also result in preparation of a Hot Photographic Report (HotPhotoRep). First-phase exploitation of a single mission within a project will be accomplished by only one unit; however, multiple units may be tasked with first-phase exploitation responsibility in those cases where more than one operational entity or service is conducting imagery reconnaissance for a single project or program. NPIC has first-phase responsibility for SAO materials. NPIC or the PIC's are responsible for national airbreathing platforms, and DoD elements have first-phase responsibility for the DoD programs.

c. Second-phase exploitation is the systematic review of newly-acquired reconnaissance imagery for the purpose of providing a succinct, organized and comprehensive summary of the information extracted from the imagery. The totality of second-phase reporting usually represents the cumulative read-outs of several exploitation organizations. It is mission oriented and includes the preparation of a Supplemental Photo Interpretation Report (SUPIR) and/or data base update. For some projects, several units review each mission to satisfy their particular requirements. In this case, each unit reports only those items resulting from their review that have not been reported by any other unit or have been erroneously or insufficiently reported. Thus, the results of review by all units is required to fully satisfy the second-phase requirements. Any mission search and any update of target intelligence or data bases which results from review of an individual mission is second-phase exploitation. NPIC is assigned primary responsibility for second-phase exploitation of SAO materials in response to national requirements. NPIC and/or the PIC's are primarily responsible for national airbreathing platforms, and DoD elements have second-phase responsibility for DoD programs. Any DoD imagery exploitation element with a legitimate need may engage in second-phase exploitation of SAO and other imagery for essential direct support, and this includes responsibility for dissemination of readout results, as appropriate, and the update of the DoD data base of imagery-derived information (DoD DBIDI).

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d. Third-phase exploitation is the exploitation in depth of reconnaissance imagery for the purpose of extracting and coherently organizing the accurate, detailed, and comprehensive information required in the production of intelligence. It is target oriented or problem oriented, rather than mission oriented, since the review of imagery from several missions normally is required. Any imagery exploitation element with a legitimate need may be involved in third-phase

exploitation, either in basic support (national third-phase basic program) as tasked by COMIREX, or in direct support of a particular command or authority. As in the case of the other phases of exploitation, wide dissemination of requirements and products is desirable in order to preclude unnecessary duplication of effort between exploitation activities. (Refer to chapter 2, paragraph 3.b for a comprehensive summary of third-phase exploitation products.)

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CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. (C) INTRODUCTION: A fundamental principle underlying military intelligence activities at all levels, from the national command authorities throughout the operational command and departmental structure, is that intelligence is an integral responsibility of command. Each commander is responsible for the formulation and timely enunciation of his requirements for imagery interpretation support for the command mission, for direction and control of imagery interpretation operations within his command, and for informing higher headquarters of those requirements which he cannot satisfy with his own resources. Imagery interpretation activities are performed in support of the command mission at each echelon, as required, with resources assigned for the purpose, or otherwise provided by other echelons in the chain of command, by adjacent commands, or by other intelligence activities external to the local command structure. Commanders are responsible for exploiting all available resources, as necessary, to acquire the intelligence needed in support of the command mission at all levels. Since the total resources assigned to field commands represent a significant part of the overall DoD imagery interpretation capability, commanders must be responsive to imagery interpretation requirements of higher and adjacent echelons. At the same time, intelligence agencies and staffs at higher echelons must be responsive to the needs of lower echelons in both the departmental and operational chains of command. It follows that the satisfaction of imagery interpretation requirements need not depend on the utilization of resources organic to the requesting command, but rather depends on the timely exchange of read-out results between exploitation elements worldwide.

2. (S) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. *National Level.* The COMIREX comprises the instrumentality for national imagery affairs. Membership consists of the DIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Security Agency (NSA), and CIA. Among COMIREX responsibilities are the review and update of the NTP; the review and validation of all national exploitation requirements; film distribution for national programs; national reporting formats; development of national policy regarding sanitization, downgrading, and decontrol; and the evaluation of photo processing and interpretation equipment.

Principal subcommittees and working groups of the COMIREX include those concerned with imagery exploitation and processing (EXSUBCOM); exploitation research and development (EXRAND); and sanitization, downgrading, and decontrol (SDWG).

b. *DoD Level.*

(1) The DIA.

(a) Insures implementation of the provisions of the NTP within the DoD.

(b) Represents the DIA and the U&S Commands on the COMIREX and its subcommittees to assure satisfaction of requirements related to national imagery processing, exploitation, and sanitization.

(c) Serves as executive agent for the PIC's on behalf of COMIREX.

(d) Coordinates the DoD effort engaged in the exploitation of multi-sensor imagery.

(e) Provides exploitation management guidance for DoD exploitation activities, to include tasking of national and DoD resources, as appropriate, to insure an effective and efficient flow of imagery derived information.

(f) Establishes procedures for the submission, review, validation, and tasking of DoD imagery exploitation requirements.

(g) Validates DIA and U&S Command requirements for national imagery exploitation.

(h) Provides for the DoD-wide exchange of national and DoD imagery exploitation.

(i) Maintains management programs, as appropriate, to preclude unnecessary duplication of effort between imagery exploitation activities worldwide.

(j) Evaluates intelligence programs of intelligence production organizations and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Defense as to

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the level of imagery exploitation and processing resources required to carry out these programs.

(k) Apprises appropriate DoD activities engaged in the programming of imagery interpretation and related support resources of the nature and characteristics of ongoing reconnaissance.

(l) Manages the DoD production of imagery interpretation reports and keys.

(m) Establishes standard procedures and formats for DoD imagery interpretation reporting and indexing.

(n) Indexes, or causes to be indexed, on a current basis, all reconnaissance imagery obtained by or available to the DoD.

(o) Maintains DoD exploitation data base support through upkeep of the Imagery Reconnaissance Objectives File (IROF); the DoD DBIDI, the Computed Mission Coverage Index (CMCI), and the National Area Coverage Data File (NACDF).

(p) Provides imagery interpretation reports from the DoD DBIDI on request and maintains update.

(q) Provides consolidated instructions for the processing, duplication, distribution, exploitation, and handling of all aerial photographic reconnaissance materials.

(r) Promulgates policy, implementation guidance, and training materials to the DIA and the U&S Commands on imagery sanitization, downgrading, and decontrol matters.

(s) Performs imagery interpretation tasks required in support of its mission or in support of DoD or JCS directives.

(t) Provides imagery interpretation support to the Military Departments and the U&S Commands, or secures such support from other resources, as required.

(u) Produces national third-phase basic reports as prescribed by the NTP and approved by the COMIREX.

(v) Submits imagery interpretation reports for inclusion in the DoD DBIDI, as appropriate.

(w) Establishes, maintains, and operates the office of record and central depository for all intelligence mapping and charting photography and related coverage information accomplished by DoD organization or acquired through exchange agreements.

(x) Operates the DoD Central Imagery Processing Laboratory within the DIA and provides photographic products to the Military Departments and the U&S Commands and other authorized users; provides reconnaissance imagery system effectiveness evaluations and assistance to DoD photographic processing facilities on technical problems.

(y) Provides standards and specifications for titling, indexing, forwarding, handling, and disposition of aerial imagery in coordination with the Military Departments and U&S Commands.

(2) *The Military Departments.*

(a) Produce imagery intelligence reports and studies as directed by department chiefs.

(b) Exploit imagery in support of scientific and technical intelligence production responsibilities.

(c) Produce imagery interpretation reports and keys.

(d) Produce national third-phase basic reports as prescribed by the NTP and approved by the COMIREX.

(e) Submit imagery interpretation reports for inclusion in the DoD DBIDI as appropriate.

(f) Maintain management programs, as appropriate, to preclude unnecessary duplication of effort between departments and external activities.

(g) Arrange for adequate facilities, personnel (appropriately cleared and qualified), training, equipment and materials for film processing, duplication and imagery exploitation as required by the PIC's in accordance with standards and guidance provided by the COMIREX and other appropriate national authorities.

(h) Submit imagery exploitation requirements to the DIA for review and registration in the IROF. The DIA will task DoD resources as appropriate. The Military Departments are responsible

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for tasking national resources, as appropriate, for their requirements which are registered in the IROF.

(3) *The U&S Commands.*

(a) Perform imagery interpretation tasks as required by their respective Command's mission or in response to requests from higher authority.

(b) Submit imagery exploitation requirements to the DIA for validation and tasking on national and DoD resources, as appropriate.

(c) Insure the prompt submission to the DIA and dissemination to other departments and commands of reports on militarily important objectives.

(d) Submit imagery interpretation reports for inclusion in the DoD DBIDI, as appropriate.

(e) Maintain command management programs, as appropriate, to preclude unnecessary duplication of effort between commands, components and external activities.

(f) Provide interface with the DIA on all PIC-related matters within the command.

(g) In accomplishing these responsibilities, the commands are assigned primary responsibilities for reporting on photography covering the geographic areas listed below:

1 *Strategic Air Command.* Warsaw pact and Asian Communist (Strategic Retaliatory Forces and Air and Missile Forces). Producer -- Strategic Air Command. This responsibility requires the reporting from sensor imagery of the deployment and capabilities of strategic attack forces, as well as the reporting of associated command and support facilities. Strategic attack forces include medium- and long-range nuclear delivery systems, including ground launched missiles with ranges of 600 nm or more, missile launching submarines, heavy and medium bombers, air-to-surface missiles, and advanced delivery and supporting systems. It also requires the reporting of the deployment and capabilities of air and missile

defense forces which are directly concerned with providing defense against strategic air and ballistic missile attacks.

2 *European Command.* Western Europe including the United Kingdom; the Mediterranean Sea and the islands therein; the entire Mediterranean littoral; the Middle East land mass to the Eastern border of Iran; the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; East European Communist Countries; and the U.S.S.R. to the extent necessary in support of the assigned mission of the U.S. European Command. (U.S.S.R. and East European Communist Countries: General purpose forces.) Producer -- U.S. European Command.¹

3 *Pacific Command.* The Pacific Ocean West of 90° West longitude; the Bering Sea; the Arctic Ocean West of 95° West longitude and East of 100° East longitude; the Indian Ocean East of 62° East longitude; the Islands in the above oceans and seas, except the Alexander Archipelago, Kodiak, Nunivak, and Little Diomed Islands; Japan; the Republic of Korea; the countries of Southeast and Southern Asia to the Eastern border of Iran; the U.S.S.R. to the extent necessary in support of the assigned missions of the Pacific Command; North Korea; Mongolia; and the Peoples Republic of China (U.S.S.R. and Asian Communist Countries: General purpose forces.) Producer -- U.S. Pacific Command.¹

4 *Atlantic Command.*

a The Atlantic Ocean; the Caribbean Sea; the Pacific Ocean East of 92° West longitude; the Arctic Ocean East of 95° West longitude and West of 100° East longitude; the Indian Ocean West of 62° East longitude; and the Islands in the above oceans and seas except Greenland and the Malagasy Republic. Producer -- Atlantic Command.

b Central and South Americas; Africa South of the Mediterranean littoral. Producer -- To be designated when appropriate.

3. (S) SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. *First and Second Phase Interpretation and Reporting.*

¹ This responsibility requires the reporting from sensor imagery of the deployment and capabilities of tactical forces, air defense forces associated with general purpose forces in the forward areas, and the reporting of associated command support facilities. General purpose forces also include ground combat forces with related rocket, missile, and tactical air units. Further, they include military air transport and airlift elements. Lastly, general purpose forces include the naval surface fleets, attack submarines, and naval air forces.

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(1) Designated U&S Commands will conduct first- and second-phase interpretation and reporting of JCS-directed peripheral, tactical aerial reconnaissance missions and certain JCS-directed penetration missions. Second-phase reporting of USIB-tasked reconnaissance imagery may be conducted by the U&S Commands for mission accomplishment as directed by the commander or as tasked by the DIA to satisfy DoD and national requirements within the geographical areas of the U&S Commands. (See DIAM 57-5-1, "DoD Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery Specific Responsibilities (First and Second Phase Reporting) (U)," TOP SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION, for a delineation of specific responsibilities for first- and second-phase reporting of active reconnaissance projects.)

(2) The Strategic Air Command will conduct second-phase interpretation of designated USIB-tasked penetration missions to provide timely support to the joint strategic target planning staff (JSTPS). Additionally, the Strategic Air Command will conduct second-phase exploitation on designated USIB-tasked penetration missions for specified categories of objectives or specific objectives as prescribed by the COMIREX.

(3) The DIA will conduct second-phase interpretation of USIB-tasked penetration missions, DoD programs, and foreign-acquired imagery as required in support of its mission.

(4) The NPIC will accomplish first- and second-phase national exploitation of USIB-tasked penetration missions processed in the continental United States, unless otherwise directed by the COMIREX. First-phase exploitation of USIB-tasked penetration missions processed overseas will be conducted by designated PIC's in accordance with USIB-approved procedures. Second-phase interpretation of USIB-tasked penetration missions processed overseas will normally be conducted by NPIC; however, this task may be levied on the PIC's

for specific programs as designated by the COMIREX. Additionally, NPIC will exploit other programs as required to support its mission.

(5) NPIC and DoD reporting resulting from first- and second-phase interpretation of imagery reconnaissance will be incorporated in the DoD DBIDI. Additionally, DoD readouts will be exchanged directly between commands, as appropriate, to insure timely support and to preclude unnecessary duplication of effort.

(6) First-phase interpretation and reporting of imagery acquired from foreign nations will be accomplished by the agency, department, or command acquiring the photography.

b. Third-Phase Interpretation and Reporting.

(1) Basic Reporting.

(a) Basic Program Production Schedule. Basic report requirements are formulated by the COMIREX on an annual basis and modified/augmented during the year to reflect changing needs. Although the national agencies and Military Departments are primarily responsible for development of basic requirements, all DoD elements may participate by submitting nominations through appropriate channels. The DIA will disseminate the basic program production schedule to the U&S Commands as guidance for formulating third-phase direct support requirements.

(b) Basic Report Dissemination. Basic reports are distributed in response to consumer stated requirements, either through the DIA statement of intelligence interest (SII) or by special request.

(c) The NTP-assigned categories for which DoD elements have production responsibility concerning basic reports and related interpretation keys are as follows:

1. DIA

*NTP Functional
CODE*

Deployed AAA/SAM Facilities	04
Air Base Facilities	05
Naval Base Facilities	06
Ground Force Facilities	07
Deployed Tactical SSM Facilities	08
Military Logistics	10
General Purpose Weapons Industrial Facilities	11

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2. Department of the Army

Ground Weapons and Weapons Systems including Tactical Land-Based Missiles (range less than 500 nm)	24
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3. Department of the Navy

Naval Weapons and Weapons Systems including Missiles launched from naval airborne, surface or sub-surface platforms	23
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4. Department of the Air Force

Aerospace Weapons and Weapons Systems including Strategic Land-Based Missiles (range greater than 500 nm)	22
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(d) The functions assigned by the NTP to CIA and NPIC are shown below to clarify their relationship to those assigned to DoD.

- | 1. CIA | NTP Functional CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Non-military logistics (rail, highway, waterway, maritime, and telecommunications) | 12 |
| Non-military industrial facilities | 13 |
| 2. NPIC | |
| Deployed strategic SSM Facilities | 01 |
| Deployed ABM Facilities | 02 |
| Deployed Communications/Electronics and Radar Facilities | 03 |
| Strategic Weapons Industrial Facilities | 09 |
| Atomic Energy Facilities | 14 |
| Missile Ranges Strategic SSM and Space Facilities | 15 |
| Missile Ranges, Air Launch Facilities | 16 |
| Missile Ranges, Naval Launch Facilities | 17 |
| Missile Ranges, Tactical SSM Facilities | 18 |
| Missile Ranges, SAM and AMM Facilities | 19 |
| Communications/Electronics/Radar R&D Facilities | 20 |
| Chemical, Biological, Radiological Facilities | 21 |

(2) *Direct Support Reporting.* Third-phase direct support exploitation is undertaken in support of the assigned mission of an agency, department or command. It is usually a service provided by organic resources, but within DoD it may be provided by resources external to the supported command. When a direct support imagery interpretation report is produced which is considered of interest to several

organizations and is nonduplicative of extant reports, it should be given wide dissemination. Similarly, third-phase direct support production schedules should be provided to the DIA and other interested DoD elements when feasible. The effective management of third-phase exploitation requires the broadest possible exchange of imagery derived information to avoid redundant expenditure of exploitation resources.

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(3) *Exploitation Products File (EPF)*. The EPF is one of three² files maintained at NPIC which is accessible via COINS. It is a file of all exploitation products reported to NPIC and may be utilized as a current catalogue of imagery interpretation products available to satisfy worldwide requirements. A copy of all direct support imagery interpretation reports and briefs distributed outside the originating agency,

department or command should be sent to NPIC for documentation in the EPF. The DIA will order NPIC reproductions of any EPF document required by DoD consumers if not available in DIA repositories. The data in the EPF is also available in a hard copy monthly and annual index to Photographic Exploitation Products (PEP). The PEP is distributed to DoD customers by the DIA.

²The *Installations Data File (IDF)* and the *Mensuration Parameters Files (MPF)* are also available.

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CHAPTER 3

PROCEDURES

1. (U) INTRODUCTION: This chapter sets forth procedures for the handling of certain imagery related requirements, tasking, and resource information.

2. (S) DIA CONSOLIDATED INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROCESSING DISTRIBUTION AND EXPLOITATION:

a. The Directorate for Collection (DC) will promulgate tasking to DoD activities through consolidated instructions which pertain to the processing, distribution, and first/second-phase exploitation of imagery and imagery products derived from airborne penetration, peripheral, theater and foreign-acquired reconnaissance programs. Excluded are products derived from combat film, command training, mapping/charting, and hand held defense attache photography. These instructions will include national, DIA and U&S Command tasking for specific reconnaissance programs.

b. DIA consolidated instructions for specific reconnaissance programs will be coordinated with national agencies and committees, JCS, U&S Commands and Military Departments, as appropriate. They will include:

(1) Program name/two letter designator.

(2) Security classification, special handling, releasability and downgrading controls for both the imagery and the imagery-derived information.

(3) Unit designated to accomplish original processing and duplication.

(4) Processing and duplication requirements.

(5) Film titling requirements.

(6) Unit(s) designated to accomplish first- and second-phase exploitation.

(7) IPIR and SUPIR requirements documentation.

(8) World area grid (WAG) reporting/plotting requirements.

(9) Sensor/Project status reporting requirements.

(10) Product shipping requirements and mode of transportation.

(11) Shipment (courier) reporting requirements.

(12) Other special requirements.

3. (S) DIA POINTS OF CONTACT FOR IMAGERY EXPLOITATION, PROCESSING, AND SANITIZATION: The primary points of contact for the U&S Commands, the Military Departments, and internal elements of the DIA as related to photo processing, film distribution, and exploitation are designated below. The Military Departments will represent departmental imagery requirements and interests at the COMIREX, its subcommittees, and working groups.

a. *The Directorate for Collection (DC) for:*

(1) All matters concerning the COMIREX, the NTP, the national Third-Phase Basic Program, and the NPIC.

(2) Support, coordination, and liaison with other U.S. Government departments or agencies and with foreign governments concerning imagery exploitation matters.

(3) All matters concerning photo processing, film distribution, indexing, titling, forwarding, handling, disposition, reproduction services, and imagery system effectiveness and technical processing problems.

(4) DoD exploitation management regarding procedures, requirements, tasking, formats, and data bases used in, or resulting from, exploitation of imagery.

(5) Imagery sanitization, downgrading and decontrol.

(6) Defense Address Groups (DAG's) necessary to effect Special Security electrical transmissions of certain first- and second-phase exploitation reports compiled by national resources.

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(7) Address Indicator Groups (AIG's) necessary to effect General Service electrical transmissions of certain first- and second-phase exploitation results compiled by national and DoD resources.

(8) Support, coordination and liaison with other agencies concerning the development of new and improved imagery exploitation and processing equipment.

(9) Subject area which concern the imagery responsibilities of more than one of the DIA Directorates stated below.

b. *The Directorate for Intelligence (DI)* for exploitation support by the DI Imagery Analysis Division (DI-8), (excluding the National Third-Phase Basic Program), and for all-source analysis of information derived from imagery in the following functional areas: military capabilities and resources, targeting, transportation, and environmental intelligence. DI is also the primary point of contact for accuracy of AIF data.

c. *The Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence (DT)* for matters concerning the exploitation tasking of the direct and basic support resources of the Military Departments, and for all-source analysis of scientific and technical (S&T) information derived from imagery.

d. *The Directorate for Plans (DP)* for all matters concerning the substantive impact assessment of imagery exploitation resources.

e. *The Information Systems Office (SO)* for all matters relating to the design, development, and implementation of telecommunications and automated system support for imagery related activities within the DIA.

f. All correspondence, messages and requests relating to photo processing, distribution, and exploitation should be submitted to the responsible DIA element, as indicated above, and addressed as follows:

(1) *Requests to DC:*

(a) ATTN: (DC-5A) for photo exploitation requirements submitted on-line via DIAOLS or magnetic tape, punch cards or hardcopy versions of DD Form 1684 (Imagery Nomination Form) and for matters dealing with maintenance or content of the IROF.

(b) ATTN: (DC-5C) for matters concerning DoD exploitation management, tasking, reporting and exchange formats, DoD DBIDI, P.J. Keys, national Third-Phase Basic Program and for photo processing guidance and tasking, consolidated instructions for specific imagery reconnaissance programs, film distribution; for sanitization, downgrading and decontrol; and the U&S Command needs for external exploitation support, including that provided by NPIC.

(c) ATTN: DC-6 for matters relating to NACDF; CMCI; photographic services and other laboratory support; reconnaissance imagery system effectiveness; technical photographic processing problems; titling, indexing, referencing and disposition of aerial photography.

(2) *Requests to DI:* ATTN: DI-1

(3) *Requests to DT:* ATTN: DT-3

(4) *Requests to DP:* ATTN: DP-2

(5) *Requests to SO:* ATTN: SO-1

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CHAPTER 4

REPORTING AND DATA BASE MAINTENANCE

1. (S) **INTRODUCTION:** There are various reporting means to impart information derived from exploitation of photo reconnaissance imagery. These include informal oral and written communications, the preparation of briefing graphics, and the formal promulgation of information by electrical transmission, ADP, and hard copy reports. Libraries and automated data files are maintained at various echelons to insure retention and selective retrieval of imagery derived information. All formal type reports are standardized within the DoD to some extent to facilitate exchange and retrieval. First- and second-phase reporting formats are primarily designed for electrical transmission of imagery derived information as well as data base up-keep, while third-phase reporting is normally by means of hard copy reports, portions of which may be extracted for inclusion in automated files. First-phase reporting contains information on priority specific mission objectives as well as fleeting transient targets, newly identified activity of priority interest, militarily significant changes to known installations observed during the scan of the mission, and such other requirements for information as may be levied by the command or higher authority. First-phase exploitation is initiated upon the receipt of film from a photo reconnaissance mission and is usually a continuous effort until reporting on all first-phase requirements has been achieved. Second-phase reporting contains information on installations, objects or activities of lesser priority which have been tasked for readout on a specific mission or type of mission, as well as information derived from more detailed search of the imagery. Although specific requirements may be particularly time dominated, the totality of second-phase exploitation is often accomplished during a considerable period of time. Third-phase exploitation is conducted within the time constraints associated with specific requirements for information and/or illustration.

2. (S) **FIRST-PHASE REPORTING FORMATS:**

a. *HotPhotoRep.* The HotPhotoRep is a simplified format for electrical transmission of information which is of such vital importance that it must be reported immediately. Information transmitted via HotPhotoRep usually pertains to a single objective, event, or activity.

b. *IPIR.* The IPIR is used to convey first-phase exploitation results via electrical transmission and is formatted to allow for direct data base input. Part one of the format may be used independently to rapidly summarize and disseminate information of highest priority.

c. *Nuclear Immediate Photo Interpretation Report (NIPIR).* The NIPIR is a highly formatted and coded photographic interpretation report indicating nuclear damage to key targets. It identifies the location of the crater or ground scar by range and azimuth from the desired ground zero (DGZ). The report allows for reporting approximate dimensions of the crater or ground scar and always provides for the assessment of damage to significant installations.

3. (C) **SECOND-PHASE REPORTING FORMATS:** Information derived from imagery during the second-phase exploitation effort may be transmitted electrically using the SUPIR format. The SUPIR is identical in format to the IPIR. All second-phase readout of an official nature, whether or not transmitted electrically, should be retained within an automated data base at some level of the command structure. It thus may be exchanged via magnetic tape, computer printout, etc.

4. (S) **THIRD-PHASE REPORTING FORMATS:** The reporting in third-phase varies from highly detailed and comprehensive hardcopy reports to informal inter-office responses. The reporting forms described here pertain to basic reporting and that direct support reporting of a more formal nature which is prepared for dissemination outside the originating organization.

a. *Basic Reports.*

(1) *The Basic Imagery Interpretation Report (BIIR).* The BIIR is a multi-sheet legal or letter size third-phase imagery exploitation report prepared by the DIA, CIA, NPIC, or one of the three Military Departments in response to a requirement approved by the COMIREX. It presents the results of a thorough analysis of applicable imagery of a given installation, object, or topic or group of related targets presenting an intelligence problem. The length and complexity of an individual report depends upon the subject and the

stated requirements.

(2) *The Basic Imagery Interpretation Brief (BIIB).* The BIIB is generally a single sheet, legal or letter size third-phase imagery interpretation report. It is prepared in response to a COMIREX-approved requirement. It presents the results of a thorough analysis of all imagery pertinent to the requirement and is frequently used to update a BIIR.

(3) *Types of Basic Reports and Briefs.* In addition to the standard BIIR's and BIIB's prepared in accordance with the NTP provisions there are four nonstandard types of BIIR's and BIIB's.

(a) *Interim Basic Report/Brief.* A BIIR or BIIB approved by the COMIREX for production by a national agency, other than the organization assigned primary production responsibility by the NTP.

(b) *Preliminary Basic Report/Brief.* A BIIR or BIIB on a new target or a significant change to a target not in the basic program. Limited in detail, this kind of report will usually be produced by NPIC as a by-product of mission exploitation, but it may be produced by any NTP organization with COMIREX approval.

(c) *Special Basic Report/Brief.* A report/brief by any national agency containing important findings from direct support exploitation, or a time dominated report/brief produced by NPIC as a by-product of mission exploitation describing a significant change to a target that is already approved for the basic program. In either case, COMIREX approval is required for production and dissemination in the basic program.

(d) *AD HOC Reports.* A timely response by the responsible national agency to a COMIREX-approved requirement for specific information on an item or subject already in the basic program. The response will normally be in the form of a memorandum, and distribution will be limited.

b. *Direct Support Reports.* Third-phase direct support imagery interpretation reports and briefs which are disseminated outside the originating organization in accordance with the concepts of chapter 2, paragraph 3.b(2) will be prepared in accordance with the guidance and formats established in enclosure 3. The formatting of those reports insures standardization for identification, accountability, dissemination and retrieval.

5. (U) **IMAGERY EXCHANGE FORMAT:** The Imagery Exchange Format is designed as a magnetic tape exchange medium. (For format, see enclosure 2.)

6. (S) **DOD DBIDI:**

a. In addition to the imagery information data bases maintained to support internal requirements of DoD components, the DIA maintains the DOD DBIDI which contains reports compiled from worldwide producers of imagery derived information. The file is based primarily on first- and second-phase exploitation results and is separated into the active and historical files. Security considerations require further subdivision into the SAO and collateral (SECRET) file. DBIDI is an off-line batch-processed system. Products are retrievable on magnetic tape, hard-copy printout, and microfilm.

(1) *The Active File.* The active file of the DBIDI retains by BE number, producer, and program, 2 years of substantive reports based on date of coverage. Where no readout exists on a particular Basic Encyclopedia (BE) number/producer/program combination, which is less than 2 years old, the active file will retain the most current readout available by that producer for that BE numbered target.

(2) *The Historical File.* The historical file retains permanent record of all readouts which have been retired from the active file of the DBIDI.

b. A record in the DBIDI constitutes one BE numbered installation as reported by each separate producer. Consecutive readouts on that BE by that producer are entered respectively into the SAO file or the collateral file, as appropriate. All readout data and textual information is retained in the active file for 2 years with appropriate data element identifiers, (see enclosure 2) with the exception that only the latest description (DES) is retained for each BE producer program. Earlier DES's are retired into the historical file in order to limit the size of the records in the active file.

c. The DBIDI is intended to support all-source intelligence analysts, photo interpreters and collection/exploitation managers worldwide as a basic input to finished intelligence and as a device for monitoring the efficiency and accuracy of the total exploitation effort. Useability of this data base depends on the quality and timeliness of inputs as they are received from DoD producers in the imagery exchange format.

d. DBIDI output is available in imagery exchange format on magnetic tape or film and may be requested as special listings or periodic requirements. Products may be requested in terms of selective BE numbers, categories, countries, producers, or programs and/or a combination thereof for SAO or collateral files.

7. (S) DBIDI MAINTENANCE/UPDATE PROCEDURES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND REQUIREMENTS:

a. *U&S Commands will.*

(1) Within the scope of the geographical area of responsibilities delineated in chapter 2, update the DOD DBIDI in consonance with mission exploitation efforts and/or as directed by higher authority, and insure adherence to the prescribed format.

b. *DIA will.*

(1) Perform periodic quality control of the DOD DBIDI to insure that the integrity of the base is maintained; e.g., determine if there are errors in coding, format, identification, etc., and check for adherence to established IDHS standards.

(2) Review the DOD DBIDI in conjunction with IROF objectives to evaluate adequacy and responsiveness of the DoD exploitation effort.

(3) Provide to all DoD elements on request, extracts of the DOD DBIDI according to stated requirements. SAO material is distributed only to accredited facilities. Requests for DOD DBIDI products may be directed to DC. All requests should include:

- (a) Date desired
- (b) Point of contact (name and telephone number)
- (c) Correct mailing address (SAO/COLLATERAL)
- (d) Mode (magnetic tape, printout, microfilm)
- (e) Sort Order (BEN, category, country, producer, etc.)
- (f) Area and subjects desired.

(4) Determine frequency of DOD DBIDI inputs by various participants.

(5) Enter into DOD DBIDI, the results of internal DIA exploitation, as appropriate.

(6) Enter NPIC first- and second-phase exploitation results into DOD DBIDI in timely manner.

(7) Effect interface between DOD DBIDI and appropriate national data base files.

c. *The Military Departments will* identify departmental exploitation efforts which are suitable for entry into DOD DBIDI and provide for input in prescribed format.

d. All DoD organizations which provide input to DOD DBIDI will code each entry as to type of report as outlined below.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>PHASE OF EXPLOITATION</u>
1	First
2	Second
3	Third-phase related

(1) The code, 1, 2, 3 type reports, when entered into the DOD DBIDI, will not replace or retire any information contained in the file but will serve only as an indicator of efforts and identify the nature of the report to the user.

(2) Receipt and retransmit OAK, OAK Supplement, and OAK Special Supplement data to selected DoD elements.

8. (S) DIA-RELATED PRODUCTS AND FILES: The DIA maintains a number of data files to support photo interpreters, analytical elements, and collection/exploitation managers, worldwide.

a. *IROF.* The IROF is a DIA-maintained registry of imagery collection and exploitation requirements and tasking. It reflects worldwide exploitation requirements to include the producer of the reports, the phase of exploitation, the platform on which the exploitation is being directed, frequency of exploitation, essential elements of information (EEI) to be satisfied, the justification of need for the requirement, and various other items of information related to exploitation of an objective. (See DIAM 58-2.)

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b. *History of Coverage File (HOC)*. The HOC is an installation-oriented listing of the extent and quality of coverage obtained from certain USIB and DoD imagery reconnaissance programs. HOC data relates mission coverage to IROF objectives.

c. *CMCI*. The CMCI reflects predicted mission coverage data relative to certain USIB-tasked reconnaissance programs. It provides both area coverage and target information, and products are available in graphic, textual, and magnetic tape formats. The data is based solely on computed camera actions determined prior to the receipt of film. Camera actions are compared to registered IROF objectives. To insure targets will be in the CMCI, they must, therefore, be registered in the IROF.

d. *NACDF*. The NACDF is a base of process information composed of indexes to photo coverage resulting from the intelligence oriented reconnaissance efforts of the U.S. Government. Included in this file is information on imagery quality and interpretability. The file is computer based and includes an automated graphic plot capability. The NACDF is composed of three sub-files:

(1) The Intelligence Report Photo Index File

(IRPIA) contains information on ground or hand-held imagery. This file is subject oriented.

(2) The Aerial Mission Photo Index File (AMPHI) is an area coverage index of information from aerial reconnaissance systems.

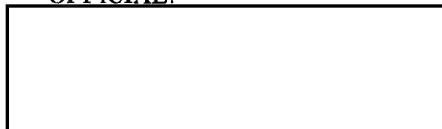
(3) The Area Coverage File (ACF) is an index of sensitive reconnaissance coverage information.

d. *Preliminary Imagery Nonination File (PIN)*. The PIN file is an on-line file accessed through DIAOLS and used by the DIA to temporarily hold imagery requirements undergoing validation prior to their entry in the IROF. The PIN is the primary vehicle for DIAOLS using agencies and Military Departments to add, change, or delete imagery requirements for validation and application to the IROF.

f. *Red Basic Imagery File (RBIF)*. The RBIF is a target-oriented file of DIA mission exploitation reports. Exploitation requirements of a continuing nature are tasked through the IROF and the mission exploitation results are maintained in the RBIF, accessible through DIAOLS, and entered into the DoD DBIDI every 2 weeks.

25X1 FOR THE DIRECTOR:

OFFICIAL:



Colonel, USAF
Assistant Deputy Director
for Services

D. P. HARVEY
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief of Staff

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GLOSSARY

Terms defined herein which are followed by (JCS) have been approved for United States Joint Service usage. Additional material considered necessary to assist in the application of these JCS definitions is set off in brackets []. This material should not be construed as changing or conflicting with the standardized JCS Pub 1 definitions.

Basic Support Exploitation. See chapter 1, paragraph 3.a.

Combat Film. See JCS Pub 1.

Direct Support Exploitation. See chapter 1, paragraph 3.b.

EEI (Imagery). Exploitation guidance provided to imagery interpreters regarding the type of information required and the level of detail to be reported.

Imagery. (JCS) Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices or other media. [The permanent record of the likeness of any natural or man-made features, objects, and activities reproduced on photographic material. This imagery can be acquired through sensing of the visual or any other segment of the electromagnetic spectrum by sensors, such as panchromatic, infra-red and high-resolution radar. Within the context of this manual, imagery does not include those records of communications or radar signals, and telemetry data which do not reproduce the likeness of objects on photographic material.]

Imagery Exploitation/Interpretation. The act of extracting from imagery the full measure of information that can be derived which is of value to finished intelligence producers and related activities at any given point in time. Also the act of converting latent images into useful information about the objects, installations, activities, and areas which they represent.

Penetration Reconnaissance. Reconnaissance accomplished over denied territory as well as other areas of priority intelligence interest determined by the USIB. Does not include reconnaissance accomplished from within approved air corridors or reconnaissance in direct support of actively combatant U.S. forces.

Peripheral Reconnaissance. Reconnaissance controlled and tasked by JCS to include that of denied areas from within approved air corridors or from the periphery of denied areas.

Phase of Exploitation. See chapter 1, paragraph 4.a; 4.b for First Phase; 4.c for Second Phase; 4.d for Third Phase.

Requirement. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information or the production of intelligence.

Sensor. (JCS) A technical means to extend man's natural senses; an equipment which detects and indicates terrain configuration, the presence of military targets, and other natural and man-made objects and activities by means of energy emitted or reflected by such targets or objects. The energy may be nuclear, electromagnetic, including the visible and invisible portions of the spectrum, chemical, biological, thermal, or mechanical, including sound, blast, and earth vibration. [Also a sensing device or equipment which detects and records, in the form of imagery, the

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energy reflected or emitted by environmental areas, features, objects, and events, including natural and cultural features and physical phenomena, as well as man-made features, objects and activities.]

Tactical Aerial Reconnaissance. The use of air vehicles to obtain information concerning terrain, weather and the disposition, composition, movement, installations, lines of communication, electronic and communication emissions of enemy forces.

Tasking. The direction to perform, or the assignment of responsibility for the performance of, a specified imagery interpretation or related support function.

ENCLOSURE 1

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DIAM 57-5

FORMAT FOR FIRST/SECOND PHASE REPORTING
(IPIR/SUPIR)

To be published at a later date.

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FORMAT FOR THIRD-PHASE
REPORTING (BIIR/BIIB) OR (DSIIR/DSIB)

1. (C) PURPOSE: This enclosure provides the standard formats established by the COMIREX for the production of Basic Imagery Interpretation Reports/Briefs (BIIR's/BIIB's) in response to national tasking. These formats are designed for the preparation of hard copy reports. However, to the extent practicable they are also designed to be machine-processable through the use of computer based information files.

2. (C) APPLICABILITY: These formats are mandatory for the DIA and the three Military Departments responding to COMIREX tasking. All other third-phase exploitation is conducted in response to direct support tasking. When this type of exploitation results in the production of intelligence which should be disseminated outside the supported command or element as a report or brief, it is highly desirable that a Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Report (DSIIR) or Brief (DSIIB), patterned after the BIIR or BIIB be produced. Dissemination of reports resulting from direct support activities should be accomplished when in the commander's judgment, the report provides supplemental or more current information to that available in an extant Basic Report. It should not duplicate information disseminated at the national level. If timeliness will suffer or other production considerations preclude following these formats the DSIIR or DSIIB may be disseminated provided that the Data Control Block is completed in its entirety. This essential identification data is required for standardization and to be able to file and retrieve the report/brief.

3. (U) DEFINITIONS:

a. The Basic/Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Report (BIIR/DSIIR) is a third-phase textual/graphic presentation in hard copy used to disseminate comprehensive and detailed photo intelligence information. (See chapter 4, paragraph 4.)

b. The Basic/Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Brief (BIIB/DSIIB) is a third-phase textual/graphic presentation in hard copy of a particular objective used to communicate photo intelligence information rapidly or to update an extant report. (See chapter 4, paragraph 4.)

4. (U) IMPLEMENTATION: These formats will be implemented upon receipt. Copies of these instructions and format cover samples may be reproduced locally. Comments on and recommendations for improving these formats are invited and should be forwarded through appropriate channels to:

Defense Intelligence Agency
ATTN: DC-5C
Washington, D.C. 20301

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FORMAT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
BASIC IMAGERY INTERPRETATION REPORT (BIIR)
OR
DIRECT SUPPORT IMAGERY INTERPRETATION REPORT (DSIIR)

OBJECTS, WEAPONS &
WEAPON SYSTEMS

INSTALLATIONS &
ACTIVITIES

1. REPORT COVER: Format as shown on figure 1, to include the following components:

a. *Security Classification.*

b. *Title.* Use that name which appears in the NIETB Object Target List (NIETB/OTL) including the object target number. Otherwise use an appropriate descriptive name. If the report relates to a weapon system rather than specific objects or weapons, an appropriate name will be provided which adequately describes the report content.

c. *Document Security Control Number.* As assigned by the reporting organization in accordance with applicable security regulations and procedures.

d. *Report Number.*

1. REPORT COVER: Format as shown on figure 2 to include the following components:

a. *(Same)*

b. *Title.* Use the name and number which appears in the AUTOMATED INSTALLATION INTELLIGENCE FILE (AIF), including the BE number. If the report relates to multiple installations as a topic, use the appropriate topic title and topic number.

c. *(Same)*

d. *(Same)*

The following standardized report numbering system will aid in the filing, retrieval, and machine processing of the documents. The report number identifies the report type, reporting organization, intelligence functional area, fiscal year of publication, publication sequence, and comprises the following components:

(1) *Report Type.*

B - Basic or Direct Imagery Interpretation Brief

R - Basic or Direct Imagery Interpretation Report

(2) *Reporting Organization.* Use the two Alpha Producer Code in paragraph 2, enclosure

4.

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(3) *Intelligence Functional Area.*

- *01 - Deployed Strategic SSM Facilities
- *02 - Deployed AMM Facilities
- *03 - Deployed Commo/Elec/Radar Facilities
- 04 - Deployed AAA/SAM Facilities
- 05 - Air Base Facilities
- 06 - Naval Base Facilities
- 07 - Ground Force Facilities
- 08 - Deployed Tactical SSM Facilities
- *09 - Strategic Weapons Industrial Facilities
- 10 - Logistics (Military)
- 11 - General Purpose Weapons Industrial Facilities
- *12 - Logistics (Non-Military)
- *13 - Industrial Facilities (Non-Military)
- *14 - Atomic Energy Facilities
- *15 - Missile Ranges -- Strategic SSM & Space Facilities
- *16 - Missile Ranges -- Air Launched Facilities
- *17 - Missile Ranges -- Naval Launched Facilities
- *18 - Missile Ranges -- Tactical SSM Facilities
- *19 - Missile Ranges -- SAM/AMM Facilities
- *20 - Commo/Elec/Radar R&D Facilities
- *21 - CBR Facilities
- 22 - Aerospace Weapons and Weapon Systems
- 23 - Naval Weapons and Weapon Systems
- 24 - Ground Weapons and Weapons and Weapon Systems
- 25 - Miscellaneous

(4) *Reporting Sequence.* Reporting elements will maintain a separate sequential numbering system to distinguish between reports and briefs produced as a result of national tasking and those resulting from direct support as follows:

	Codeword Editions	Other Editions
Nationally Tasked Basic Reports by DIA, USAIIC, NISC, FTD	0001-3000	5001-8000
Direct Support Reports by all Producers	3001-5000	8001-9999

The number for Reports will be assigned sequentially for each fiscal year by the producing organization within the appropriate intelligence functional area. The same method will be used in assigning a number for Briefs. See figures 1 and 2 for examples of how this is applied.

*CIA and NPIC functional areas included here to show their responsibilities versus those of the DoD.

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OBJECTS, WEAPONS &
WEAPON SYSTEMSINSTALLATIONS &
ACTIVITIESe. *Special Control and Handling Instructions.*

e. (Same)

f. *Classification Downgrading Instructions.*

f. (Same)

g. *Publication Date.*

g. (Same)

h. *Functional Area and Geographical or Political Entity Involved in the Report.*

h. (Same)

i. *Reporting Organization.*

i. (Same)

j. *Reporting Organization Seal.*

j. (Same)

2. PREFACE: (if appropriate)

2. (SAME)

3. TABLE OF CONTENTS: (if appropriate)

3. (SAME)

4. DATA CONTROL BLOCK: This block will be formatted as shown in figure 3 to include the following components:

4. DATA CONTROL BLOCK: This block will be formatted as shown in figure 4 to include the following components:

a. *Target Number.* The appropriate 10-digit number from the NIETB/OTL.a. *Installation or Activity Name as Given in the AIF.*b. *Category Code.* The appropriate 5-digit code from the NIETB/OTL.b. *Country.* The 2-character ALPHA code as given in DIAM 65-18.c. *Object Name.* The standard authorized designation given in the NIETB/OTL.c. *UTM Grid References.* As based on the geographic reference point identified by geographic coordinates in the AIF.d. *Description Title.* The functional object description given in the NIETB/OTL.d. *Geographic Coordinates.* As given in the AIF.e. *User Country/Countries.* The 2-character ALPHA code given in DIAM 65-18.e. *Category Code.* The 5-digit code as given in DIAM 65-3-1.f. *Alternative Designator.* Use commonly accepted, alternative designations and nicknames.f. *BE Number.* As listed in the AIF.g. *Reporting Organization.* The 2-character ALPHA code from 1.d above.g. *COMIREX Number.* When a COMIREX number has been assigned to an installation, it will be shown.**SECRET**

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OBJECTS, WEAPONS &
WEAPON SYSTEMS

INSTALLATIONS &
ACTIVITIES

h. *Security Classification.* As determined by the reporting organization.

h. *NIETB Number.* For internal use only.

i. *Map Reference.* The map used to determine image-derived geographic coordinates will be identified by the issuing agency, name (optional) and number of the series, sheet number, edition, date of publication, scale, and complete classification and controls. (*NOTE:* Map references should not exceed the classification or dissemination controls of the report.)

j. *Latest Imagery Used.* Date, project, and mission number used in report preparation.

k. *Negation Date* (if required). Date, project, and mission number used for negation.

5. **ABSTRACT:** The abstract should be prepared to provide the user, in not more than 200 words, a brief description of the salient information content of the report.

5. (SAME)

6. **REPORT BODY:** The report body will contain as many as three parts, and as many sections thereto as considered appropriate by the producer. All information must be presented under one or more of the following parts:

6. (SAME)

Part I -- Summary and Conclusions (Optional)

Part I -- Summary and Conclusions (Optional)

Part II -- Introduction. This part will contain all information relative to Identification and Location/Observation. It may be divided into specifically titled sections when the amount of information to be presented warrants separate treatment.

Part II -- Introduction. This part will contain all information relative to Location and Identification, Environment, and Related Installations. It may be divided into specifically titled sections when the amount of information to be presented warrants separate treatment.

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OBJECTS, WEAPONS &
WEAPON SYSTEMS

Part III -- Basic Description. This part will contain all data relative to physical description; and the objects associated with but not necessarily part of the object, weapon, or weapon system. This part may be divided into specific sections on individual components of the object, weapon, or weapon system and/or into one or more of the following sections: Physical Description, Functional Descriptive and Associated Objects.

7. GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS: The report body may contain any number and type of graphics and tables consistent with the stated requirement.

8. REFERENCE DATA:

a. *Imagery References.* Must include a cumulative listing of the pertinent imagery used in preparing the report, and cited in accordance with instructions provided in the Reference Data Format of this enclosure.

b. *Other References.* Must include pertinent previously produced imagery reports, any significant non-imagery documents and materials used in preparing the report, and cited in accordance with instructions provided in Reference Data Format of this enclosure.

INSTALLATIONS &
ACTIVITIES

Part III -- Basic Description. This part will contain all data relative to the physical characteristics of the installation, the operational functions observed at the installation, the status of the installation and its components, activities observed underway within the installation and information pertaining to the chronological development of the installation or its components, and all other information which concerns vehicles, equipment and other objects of a non-fixed nature. This includes not only the identification and count of non-fixed objects, but also their disposition and observed activities in which engaged. This part may be divided into specific sections dealing with individual components of the installation, or into one or more of the following sections: Physical Features, Operational Functions, Status and Activity, Security, Associated Objects.

7. (SAME)

8. (SAME)

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DIAM 57-5

FORMAT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
BASIC IMAGERY INTERPRETATION BRIEF (BIIB)
OR
DIRECT SUPPORT IMAGERY INTERPRETATION BRIEF (DSIIB)

OBJECTS, WEAPONS &
WEAPON SYSTEMS

INSTALLATIONS &
ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. BRIEF COVER: If used, format will be the same as for BIIR's.</p> <p>2. DATA CONTROL BLOCK: Instructions for the Data Control Block for BIIR's apply.</p> <p>3. BRIEF BODY: Whenever practical and meaningful, the body of the Brief will contain the following three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Summary and Conclusions (Optional) b. Introduction c. Basic Description | <p>1. (SAME)</p> <p>2. (SAME)</p> <p>3. (SAME)</p> |
|---|--|

Insofar as possible, the BIIB will contain only those graphics which, together with all other data, can be accommodated on the front and back of a single legal or letter-size sheet, and conform with the stated requirements for such graphics.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <p>4. REFERENCE DATA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Imagery References.</i> Instructions for BIIR, paragraph 8.a, apply. b. <i>Other References.</i> Instructions for BIIR, paragraph 8.b, apply. | <p>4. (SAME)</p> |
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RDA-15/0000/76

IMAGERY ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

**BASIC IMAGERY INTERPRETATION
REPORT**

**MISSILE RANGES: STRATEGIC SSM
& SPACE FACILITIES
U.S.S.R.**

ICBM SILO DOOR

O.T. 00-0000-00

MARCH 1976

CLASSIFIED BY DIA DI-8
Exempt from General Declassification Schedule
of E.O. 11652, Exemption Categories: 5B(2)
DECLASSIFY UPON NOTIFICATION BY ORIGINATOR

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WARNING NOTICE
Sensitive Intelligence Sources
and Methods Involved.

Figure 1

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RDA-05/0000/76

IMAGERY ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
**BASIC IMAGERY INTERPRETATION
REPORT**

**AIR BASE FACILITIES
CHINA**

YIN-TANG-HO AIRFIELD

B.E. 0000-00000

MARCH 1976

25X1

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of E.O. 11652, Exemption Categories: 5B(2)
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WARNING NOTICE
Sensitive Intelligence Sources
and Methods Involved.

Figure 2

ENCLOSURE 3

30

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DATA CONTROL PAGE
Report/Brief Data Block Format

OBJECT TARGET NUMBER	CATEGORY CODE	OBJECT NAME	
DESCRIPTIVE TITLE (s)		USER COUNTRY (s)	PRODUCING COUNTRY (s)
ALTERNATE DESIGNATOR (s)		REPORTING ORGANIZATION	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

(FOR OBJECTS)

Figure 3

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DATA CONTROL PAGE
Report/Brief Data Block Format

INSTALLATION OR ACTIVITY NAME					COUNTRY	
UTM COORDINATES	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	CATEGORY	S.E. NUMBER	COMIREX NO	NIETB NO	
MAP REFERENCE						
LATEST IMAGERY USED			NEGATION DATE (If Required)			

(FOR INSTALLATIONS)

Figure 4

ENCLOSURE 3

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REFERENCE DATA FORMAT

The Reference data section of a report contains the following parts, in order given: Imagery, Maps or Charts, and Documents (or Related Documents, or both). In this section of the report, the sources of all material used in the body of the report should be given.

1. **IMAGERY:** (Imagery is listed chronologically with the latest mission first.)

a. *Overhead Imagery.*

<u>Project/Mission</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Camera</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>Classification/Control</u>	
UE/00716B	30 Mar 68	KA-51A	RO 136-138	CONFIDENTIAL/ <div data-bbox="1182 743 1474 835"></div>	25X1
BO/Q00452	17 Mar 68	F415Y	Pan 1023	CONFIDENTIAL/ <div data-bbox="1182 903 1498 1003"></div>	25X1

b. *Small-Format Imagery.* Small-format imagery citations occasionally require special entries. Include whenever possible: Agency, Accession Number, Date, and Classification/Control.

2. **MAPS OR CHARTS:** Spell out fully instead of abbreviating as in Data Block. Maps, other than that used to determine imagery-derived coordinates, may be listed as appropriate.

Example: DMAAC. US Air Target Chart 200 Sheet 0102-9AL. 2d edition. Dec 56. Scale 1:200,000 (SECRET)

3. **DOCUMENTS:**

a. Textual information cited in the body of the report which is based on information acquired from sources other than imagery must be referenced under the heading Documents. Other published intelligence considered to augment the data presented may be listed under a separate heading entitled Related Documents. The Related Documents entry, however, should not include documents which cause a more restrictive overall classification or control than that imposed by the imagery used. Document references are numbered in the order of their appearance in the body of the text, and are listed in sequence in the References section. A document reference is indicated in the body of the report by placing the appropriate reference number in a half box immediately following the sentence to which it applies.

Example: "Collateral intelligence indicates the presence of a nuclear reactor at the site."
1 If more than one document reference applies, the references are indicated as follows: 1-3 5 7 (No punctuation separates the document references.)

b. The reference citation under the heading Documents must include, in order: Issuing Agency; Report Letters, if any, and Numbers; Title; Date of Issue, in some instances, Date of Information; Accession Number, when available; Page Number, if necessary; and Classification/Dissemination Controls of the document exactly as given on the original.

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IMAGERY DATA ELEMENTS

1. IMAGERY BE NUMBERS:

a. A recent change in target intelligence documentation policy has resulted in the use of Imagery (formerly Interim) Basic Encyclopedia (IBE) numbers in the AIF as installation identifiers. The IBE numbering system is explained in Section I of the Target Intelligence Handbook. General procedures for assignment of IBE numbers follows:

(1) *Organizations which are Authorized to Assign IBE Numbers and to Request Subsequent Input of these Numbers into the AIF:* All national, departmental and field commands and elements thereof which are engaged in imagery exploitation of installation intelligence are authorized for these functions.

(2) *Type of Installations Qualifying for IBE Numbering:* Installations which are newly detected by imagery reconnaissance will be assigned an IBE number by the imagery exploitation unit discovering the activity. Newly discovered installations with IBE numbers will be accepted into the AIF to identify fixed installations (regardless of BE/TDI/CPFL) which can be classified in accordance with DIAM 65-3-1, "Standard Coding Systems, Functional Classification Handbook (U)" CONFIDENTIAL. While an IBE may be assigned by an exploitation activity to any newly discovered installation, the following categories are exceptions only to the automatic entry of the IBE number into the AIF:

(a) Functional categories which are exempt from IBE system, worldwide:

700 00 - Places
701 10 - Missile Complex Centers
751 00 - Population Centers
85X XX - Non-communications Electronic Installations

(b) Categories which are exempted from the IBE system in Eurasian TDI countries of the U.S.S.R. and China only:

80X XX - Airfields
871 1X - ICBM Sites
871 2X - IRBM Sites
871 3X - MRBM Sites
604 XX - Nuclear Weapons Storage
763 XX - Significant Unidentified Installations
89X XX - National, Combined and Joint Commands

b. *Procedures/Responsibilities for assignment of IBE.* The procedures and responsibilities for establishment and assignment of IBE numbers are:

(1) Installations identified on imagery will be assigned an IBE number by those U&S Commands designated exploitation units making the initial identification only after it has been determined that a current standard BE or IBE number has not previously been assigned. As a minimum, this responsibility entails a check of the current AIF, the DOD DBIDI, the Imagery Reconnaissance Objectives File (IROF), and message traffic.

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(2) The IBE will consist of three elements: the WAC, the Command/Unit Identifier, and the installation number.

(a) WAC -- Character positions 1 through 4

(b) Command/Unit Identifier -- The Command/Unit Identifier will be defined by a letter in the fifth character position which designates the Command, and a letter in the sixth character position which identifies the exploitation unit within the Command. Letters assigned to Commands and units are listed in 2 below. Changes or adjustments to 2 may be recommended to DIA ATTN: DC-5C.

(3) Installation numbers (character positions 7 through 10 of the IBE number) will be assigned sequentially within each WAC area beginning with 0001.

(4) EXAMPLE:

<u>WAC</u>	<u>Cmd/Unit</u>	<u>Installation #</u>
0123	EE	0065

The above example illustrates: The 65th installation in WAC 0123 assigned an IBE number by the 497th RTS (IRC) located in USEUCOM. The IBE would be written as: 0123EE0065.

c. *U&S Commands are responsible for:*

(1) Designating units authorized to assign IBE numbers and

(2) Establishing procedures to assure that IBE numbers are not assigned to installations having a standard BE number or a previously assigned IBE number.

d. The IBE number will be used in imagery reporting, e.g., IPIR/SUPIR, and will be the permanent identifier in the AIF unless rejected by the DIA for reasons stated in 1.c.(2) above.

2. PRODUCER CODES FOR USE WITH IMAGERY BE NUMBERS: The coding shown below is to be used for identification of the Exploitation Unit assigning Imagery BE numbers. The Agency/Command Areas and Exploitation Units will be identified by the letter codes. Initial assignments of letters to sub-units are specified to expedite implementation. Changes or adjustments should be submitted to the DIA by the major Commands/Agencies concerned. The DIA will confirm acceptance of changes by message. The following listing will also be used to reflect the "Producer" of photointerpretation reports submitted to the DIA for inclusion in the DOD DBIDI:

<u>DATA CODE</u>	<u>DATA ITEM</u>	<u>DATA CODE</u>	<u>DATA ITEM</u>
AC	USAIC	ED	USAREUR
AJ	DMATC	EE	497 RTG (IRC)
BA	MINISTRY OF DEF(MOD)	EN	USNAVEUR
BL	9 RTS	FB	FTD
CA	NPIC	FE	DMAAC
CS	CIA(IAS)	HA	USCINCSO
DA	DI-8	HN	USNAVSO
EA	USAFE	IC	FICEURLANT
EB	USCINCEUR	KA	CINCAL

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<u>DATA CODE</u>	<u>DATA ITEM</u>	<u>DATA CODE</u>	<u>DATA ITEM</u>
KC	5th AF	NK	USS KITTY HAWK
KD	7th AF	NM	USS MIDWAY
KE	13th AF	NQ	USS ROOSEVELT
KH	548 RTG	NR	USS RANGER
KK	432 RTS	NS	USS SARATOGA
KP	14 TRS	NX	NAVINTCOM
KQ	15 TRS	PA	CINCPAC
KX	PACAF	PD	COMUSTDC
KY	PIC	PE	COMUSKOREA
LA	LANT	PK	IPAC
LC	IPAC(LOCD)	PI	3 MAW
LE	1 MIBARS	RB	FORSCIC
LF	8th ARMY	SF	544 ARTW
MA	COMSEVENTHFLT	SM	15 CTS (DMA)
MB	CTF 77	SR	CINCSAC
MC	FICPAC	TL	9 TIS
MX	CINCPACFLT	TT	TAC
NA	USS AMERICA	TB	67 TRS
NC	USS CONSTELLATION	TS	363 RTS
ND	USS CORAL SEA	TO	12 TRS
NE	USS ENTERPRISE	TR	16 TRS
NF	USS FORRESTAL	TC	18 TRS
NG	NISC	TD	45 TRS
NH	USS HANCOCK	TE	62 TRS
NI	USS INDEPENDENCE	TF	91 TRS
NJ	USS KENNEDY	TG	11 TDS

3. **INSTALLATION IDENTIFICATION ELEMENTS:** In order for a permanent BE number to be assigned, all installation identification elements must be addressed. Therefore, in addition to assigning an IBE number, DoD reporting entities must also include in all image interpretation reports the other installation identification elements defined below.

a. *Name.* If the name is not available from the BE, enter the name of the nearest populated center as shown on the reference graphic. Criteria for Place Name Selection appears in the Target Intelligence Handbook.

b. *Coordinates.* Coordinates should be given to the nearest second in accordance with the criteria outlined in the "Point Reference Guide Book" for selection of the reference point.

c. *Source of Coordinates.* Appropriate chart reference from which coordinates are derived must be cited giving map or chart series, sheet number, edition, and date. Since preferred map/chart sources vary by geographic area, the map/chart reference to be utilized should be obtained from the Target Intelligence Handbook.

d. *Country.* Use appropriate two-letter country code contained DIAM 65-18, "Geopolitical Data Elements and Related Features," or DI 560-4-73 "Target Intelligence Handbook."

e. *Category Code.* Select category code as determined by product or function of target as outlined in DIAM 65-3-1, "Standard Coding Systems, Functional Classification Handbook (U)"
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 A210A DMAAC 4
 A219A DMAHC CODE MP2 1
 A220A DMAHC DEPOT PHIL
 (FOR NAVY DIST) 150
 A325A JCS/J-3 (JRC) 5
 A330A JCS/J-3 (NWSB) 1

U&S COMMANDS

F005A CINCAL 1
 G005A CINCONAD 1
 H005A USCINCEUR 4
 H006A USEUCOM DEFANALCTR 1
 H506A COMIDEASTFOR 1
 J005A CINCLANT (J-3) 5
 J005A CINCLANT (J-2) 2
 K005A CINCPAC (J23) 40
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 K020A COMUSTDC 5
 K300A IPAC (CODE 623) 1
 L040A SAC 544TH ARTW 12
 M005A USCINCSO 2
 N005A USREDCOM 10

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 B121A CC 1
 B737A DS-4B 2
 B412A SO 5
 B700A DC-NSA 1
 B062A DC-2 1
 B520A DC-3 1
 B296A DC-5 1
 B531A DC-5A 3
 B297A DC-5B 1
 B532A DC-5C 5
 B553A DI-1B 2
 B558A DI-1D 2
 B555A DI-2 1
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